





**DEATH.**

At Swatow, on Sunday, the 6th inst, HENRY AGEE, constable to the British Consulate, aged 7 years.

---

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

---

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

---

LATE last night a piece of paper was found drifting about the town "disfigured with the strange device, *Exels*"—no, *China Mail*; and closer inspection revealed the fact that it bore printed matter to the effect that "Mr. WHITFIELD declared there was a strong feeling in the Colony that the Registrar General's office should be abolished. That is not correct. No one who knows anything about the difficulty of governing Chinese doubts the necessity of having an intermediary officer, and as long as that officer remembers that this is a British colony, he may do an immense amount of good in smoothing the way for the introduction of civilised methods of life."

*Smoothing the way* is good. The editor of a Chinese newspaper published in Hongkong states that he and others in similar positions here are constantly being called before a secret society known as the Po-leung-kuk, backed by the Registrar-General, and that he gets into hot water with these people every time he tries to reproduce articles appearing in the English papers. Notably in the recent Police Court case on Nov. 24, when Mr. WISS stated that "he did not think the Po-leung-kuk officer had exercised his powers properly," the Chinese paper copied the report, and was immediately called upon to appear and take a wiggling. The leading Chinese of this Colony agree that "the Po-leung-kuk men are in Hongkong what *Pam* runners are in China, and they are dreaded by the Chinese, whom they are known to oppress and blackmail." These facts are well known to the police detectives, who are constantly in the course of their duty, brought face to face with cases amply verifying the complaint.

It may be that this system does some good. A *Pam* runner may now and then be useful, and so may Mr. STUART-LOCKHART and his Star Chamber. But all the same, the principle is bad, and the working of it is bad, and the instruments of it are not beyond reproach. Anyhow, daylight never did any harm.

---

**TELEGRAMS.**

---

**ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE.**

LONDON, December 7th.  
Prince George of Wales has had a relapse.

**DUKE OF CLARENCE ENGAGED.**

It is officially announced that Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, and Princess Mary of Teck are betrothed.

---

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

---

THE rate of freight for rice by regular coasting steamers and "home boats" has dropped to 10 cents per cwt owing to tonnage being unusually plentiful just now.

By the *Oceanic* which sailed to-day we have been deprived, for four long weary months, of the brightest jewel that ever adorned the Far East, Dr. James Bedloe.

AN elaborately got-up "Scot" was asked why he did not dance the round dances at St. Andrew's Ball. He replied; "I prefer to do my hugging on the sofa; it is not so tiresome."

A REGULAR meeting of the Eichen Mark Lodge No. 254, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

"HERE is one of George Smith's charming love poems in the paper."—"I don't see how a man as busy as he can find time to write poetry." "Oh, he doesn't; he dictates it to his typewriters."

DURING a recent examination in a young ladies boarding-school the question was put—"Did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," the young lady replied, "he was excommunicated by a bull."

We are requested to state that H. E. St. William Robinson will land at Pedder's Wharf shortly after the arrival of the steamship *Empress of Japan*, which is expected at 7 a.m. to-morrow. Members of the community are invited to receive His Excellency.

GRACIE and Elsie rushed into "mamma's room" in breathless haste one morning. "Oh, mamma, we couldn't find Daisy a day yesterday, and just now we found her out in the coach-house" with five little white kittens. "Yes, mamma," said little Elsie in an injured tone, "and I didn't even know that Daisy was married."

MR. E. L. WOODIN, late Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at this port, was brought before Mr. WISE at the Police Court this afternoon; on remand from Monday last. The prisoner, who looked very pale and haggard, was allowed to take a seat in Court. Several accomplices, shroffs and Chinese employees of the P. & O. Company and local banks gave evidence respecting the payment of numerous cheques and compendore orders, and Mr. N. J. Jeffries, local agent for the Mitsui Bishi Company, deposed to the falsification of receipts for coal supplied to the P. & O. Co. at this port which tended to show that although the accused had been kept one month in arrest still by a ingenious falsification of the receipt stamps at dates therein the receipts were made to appear though paid at due date—the end of every month. The case was further remanded till a post.

On Saturday the British despatch-boat *Alacrity*, tender to the flag-ship *Imperieuse*, arrived in Shanghai from Nagasaki, with Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, C.B.

Quite a brisk demand for rice has sprung up here during the past few days owing to the arrival of large orders from Singapore, Java and Batavia. It has reached in "duns" going up to \$2.50 per cwt, while "seconds" are fetching \$2.30 per hundred catties, and "commons" \$2.10 per picul. It is probable that these prices will be exceeded at an early date owing to larger holders parting with their stocks very cheaply at present.

Is the following is anything near the truth it is no marvel how diseases are spread.—Kittens are considered to be a vehicle of the crop. Milk is the vehicle of pulmonary consumption, onions, of cholera; pork, of trichinae; and water is the vehicle of all epidemics; lastly, ice is the vehicle of typhus, the bacillus of which it very easily stores up. After all, it is to go on and on if microbes had not been invented; for if you abstain from all articles condemned as "vehicles," you will infallibly contract two diseases which always prove fatal in the long run—hunger and thirst.

**CEMENT Which Resists Acids.**—The following substance, it is said, will protect cement from the influence of acids. Melt together carefully one part of caoutchouc—India-rubber—with two parts of linseed-oil, and gradually incorporate with it three parts of white bole, so as to form a plastic mass. This cement is not at all attacked by hydrochloric and but very little by nitric acid. When heated, it softens but very little. It does not easily dry upon the surface. A contemporary says that, if this cement is mixed with one-fifth of its weight of litharge or mulsion, it dries up in the course of time and becomes hard. This is known as Benicke's cement.

The severe gale of last Thursday would seem to have blown far all along the China coast. Wind from Swatow there it commenced to blow hard there at 2.30 on Thursday afternoon and continued with unabated violence until after midnight. Fortunately the casualties were no numerous and only one instance with fatal results. In the height of the storm a "campa" came to grief in the harbour and the crew of five Chinese were drowned, rescue being out of the question. A number of native craft were knocked about considerably, but with the one exception, already referred to, nothing resulted of a serious character.

A MEDICAL writer says the dyspeptic, who eats a light supper, should resort to the use of towel, wet with tepid water, and covered with dry cloth, the whole then applied to the pit of the stomach. Before the sufferer knows it, he will float into shadow land, such is the sympathy between the organs of digestion and the brain. Owing to the position of the stomach, a light sleeper ought to lie on the right side, instead of the left, never on the back. If there is a tendency to cold feet, a thin woollen blanket may line the lower third of the bed. The limbs ought not be greatly flexed, a position which prevents free circulation, and they should rest one upon another lightly.

In China, strange to say, most Europeans complain of badly made tea. We can recommend the following tips from an expert. Let the kettle be perfectly clean, the water fresh; bring to a boil quickly, for long heating impairs the taste. The teapot should be porcelain or china, never metal; the tea be black, for green tea has poisoning in the colouring. Cheap teas are worse than dried herbs. Always heat the teapot. In measuring the tea, allow small teaspoonful for each person, and one for the teapot, when there are three or four. If the teapot is larger, a half-ounce is enough. Put the leaf-tea in, steep for the measured time, and cover well with boiling water; steep for five minutes; add water according to strength desired. Put the cream and sugar in the cup first. If you want a drink "fit for the gods."

**HOO-R-R-AH!** There's hope for Hongkong teeming thousands yet. We may escape the bottomless pit, fire and brimstone, and contact with the "evil one" who goes about his roaring lion seeking homes for devils and devils succeeded in finding false Zeas to chew a rope in the garden of Eden many many years ago. At least we fancy there is hope after reading in an Australian paper a Reuter's telegram which ran thus:—"Messrs. Sankey and Moore, on route to India, China and Australia. Special tents for monster meetings should be prepared at once in Happy Valley, and arrangements be made for a floor-to-ceiling dance the Ko-shing theatre, way down Hollywood Road. Alas! Alas! The band is splendid while the labourers are few, very very few."

At a recent school examination "stability" was defined as "the cleaning up of a stable." "What comes next to man in the scale, of being inquired an examiner. "His ship," was a reply. Asked to give the distinction, if at all between a fort and a fortress, a boy nicely defined them—"A fort is a place to put men in and a fortress is a place to put women in." A teacher asked a very juvenile class which of them he never said misgint. A sharp urban art orator said he had seen lots of them. "Where asked the teacher, surprised at his proficiency. "In the cheese," Being asked what consider was, a boy replied—"An inward man." Asked what a monitor meant, the ready answer was—"An ironclad vessel."

ON JEAN! Poor Jesus! At the Marine Court today J. V. P. was faced Commandant Williams, K.R.M. and had quite a long chat with him relative to the overcrowding of the Steamer Launch Co.'s launch *Punctuality* on the 6th which was running in the waters of this Colony without a duly certificated master on board. Mr. Holmes spoke up for Mr. Jesus, the Secretary of the Launch Company, but he couldn't put him through a little bit, and the whole discussion ended in Mr. Jesus plunking down to settle the "no certificate" matter of the business, and a heavy, solemn, respectable Sergeant Niven who boarded the launch on the 6th instant and found passengers on board in excess of the number provided for by his licence. Forty-six dollars was a pretty stiff fine and will doubtless prove warning to the owners of the crowded Yacht and Chinese Kowloon launches.

**TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS**

Inward.	
<i>Tongshan</i> .....	steamer, from Sourabaya,
<i>Tongan</i> .....	" " " Shanghai,
<i>Hailong</i> .....	" " " Shanghai, &c.
Aggregating 2,875 tons, register.	
Outward.	
<i>Maejo</i> .....	steamer, for Shanghai,
<i>Ningchow</i> .....	" " " Shanghai,
<i>Canton</i> .....	" " " Canton,
<i>Oceanic</i> .....	" " " Yokohama, &
<i>Hokoku</i> .....	" " " Yokohama,
<i>Tachibana</i> .....	" " " Yokohama, &
<i>Kramidaki</i> .....	" " " Yokohama, &
<i>Emura</i> .....	" " " Yokohama, &
<i>Don Juan</i> .....	" " " Amoy, &c.
<i>Irani</i> .....	" " " Singapore.
Aggregating 11,851 tons, register.	

A REGULAR meeting of the "Ararat" Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A YOUNG student lately presented himself for examination, and failed. To his family, anxious to hear of his success, he telegraphed thus:—"Examination splendid; professors enthusiastic. They wish a second in October."

A SHRIEK came from the drawing-room and the mother rushed into the room in great agitation. "What is this?" she demanded. "All excited!" "Kiss this—this daughter from New York been rude or uncivil?" "Not intentionally, mamma," said the young Boston maid, faintly. "But it was a painful shock. He said 'hippopotamuses' instead of 'hippopotami!'"

MR. WHITEHEAD should be sure of his facts. He said that the hours of Government servants were from ten to four. From personal observation extending over several years we find that 10.40 to 2.15 is the ordinary average working day of some people in the Supreme Court. We don't wish to state the thing too clearly, or we might be committed for contempt of Court.

CENSUS statistics tell us there are 4,000,000 red-headed people in the United States, 60,000 of whom live in Philadelphia. As a large majority are females it stands to reason that white horses must also abound, or the old saying—that you "never see a white horse and a girl who is not observing a white horse, is not likely to come true. Unfortunately the census statistics do not give the number of white horses.

WE are informed that the British bark *Anglo-Indian* sailed from Amoy for Chefoo and Newchwang recently with an uncertificated German on board as *acting* Chief Officer. The *Contest*, also a British Shanghai-owned bark, left Amoy last week bound north under similar conditions. At the time she was cleared at the British consulate there were two duly certificated mercantile marine officers in the port, staying at Schaaf's house—the "Cosmopolitan." It would be well if these assertions could be officially investigated.

The modest females of Hiawatha, which is somewhere in Kansas, object to "leg shows." The other day the leading women of the city inaugurated a fight against a troop of female artists who came to the city to exhibit. The Council and asked them to prevent the performance. They then armed themselves with pitchforks and rakes and scraped the bills from the boards, but were prevented from doing further mischief. They then satisfied themselves somewhat by declaring the women who attended the show social outcasts.

WE learn from native sources that steamers arriving from Bangkok during the current month have brought very little rice owing to the fact the agents in Siam of large Singapore grain merchants are buying up every city of the Chinese staple of rice and shipping it to the water colonies where it is promptly transhipped and forwarded to Burma and Java, in both of which countries there has been a failure of the rice crops. The supply from Bangkok is by no means equal to the demand, so several steamers are now running between Singapore and Tonquin grain ports under special charter to Straits Chinese.

BORACIC Acid in Consumption.—Dr. Gaucher writing in the *Bulletin Médical*, speaks highly of the action of boracic acid in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In a number of cases he submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

HOT WATER TO RELIEVE THIRST.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept under observation for five years, there had been no progress in the pulmonary lesions, and the general condition of the patients had improved. At first he gave but fifteen grains of the acid a day, but he had gradually increased this dose to one drachm daily, with apparent benefit. The drug possesses the advantage of being tasteless, and produces no gastric irritation. In certain cases it seemed to exert a beneficial effect upon diaphoresis.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and the thirst is submitted to this treatment, and kept

**SUPREME COURT.**

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**

(*Before Chief Justice Sir J. Russell.*)

December 9th.

**THE PEAK HOTEL CO.**

An application for the winding up of the Peak Hotel Company was made this morning. Mr. Pollock represented the shareholders, and Mr. Francis appeared for Lane, Crawford & Co., and the Gas Company, who petitioned with the consent of all the other unsecured creditors except James Anderson (claiming \$5,000. for rent).

Mr. Francis said this was an application made under the Companies Ordinance, section 77, Ord. 1 of 1865, in the matter of the Peak Hotel Co., Ltd., by a number of unsecured creditors. The Company was incorporated Dec. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1888, and had a capital of \$200,000 in 4,000 shares, all issued and fully called up. There were still \$32,000 worth of unpaid calls, the interest being in March, 1897, when 570 shares were declared forfeited. The Company purchased from Alexander Finlay Smith the land and hotel built thereon for \$70,000, of which \$20,000 was paid in cash, \$65,000 in debentures secured by an equitable mortgage, and \$15,000 in ordinary shares. The Company commenced operations but could not go on, and on Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> the hotel was closed. A special resolution passed in April 1897, the capital was to be increased by the issue of 5,000 cumulative preference shares of \$10 each, but none of these were taken up. The Company was now indebted to unsecured creditors to the amount of \$35,000, including \$16,400 balance due to the contractor. They were also indebted to Lane, Crawford & Co., \$802, and to the Gas Co., 7 4, which the Company had not disputed but could not pay. The assets were insufficient to pay all the creditors, so that it was just and equitable that the Company be wound up. The whole of the Company's property consisted of the land, the building, the furniture, and the outstanding (practically irrecoverable) debts. The holder of the \$65,000 mortgage had taken possession, but it was possible that he had acted prematurely. A resolution for voluntarily wind up the company was passed lately but not yet confirmed. It was of importance to have a competent liquidator. If the property could be sold for over \$100,000 there might be something left for the shareholders, but at present it was a question between the debenture holders and the unsecured creditors. Whether the latter could get anything or nothing depended on the management of the winding up. There was danger of the proceedings being conducted by persons who would look after their own interests only.

Mr. Pollock said that a meeting on Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup> decided to wind up voluntarily, and a confirmatory meeting was fixed for to-morrow. Voluntary liquidation was much cheaper all round. In the interests of all concerned he asked for an adjournment pending the decision of shareholders. He would be willing to have any liquidator appointed to suit Mr. Francis, as he simply wished to save all that could be saved in fees and costs, so as to do justice to creditors and shareholders and everybody.

Mr. Francis did not see that voluntary liquidation would be cheaper than compulsion, but the Court thought so, and the motion was adjourned until this day week.

**FROM TAMSUI TO HONGKONG.**

In many instances when you have been for any length of time in a Chinese port, where one is comparatively bereft of all social intercourse, you are not particularly sorry to leave for other lands and pastures green. During a sojourn in Tamsui of some months, I have visited the celebrated commercial red-buck city of Twintia, seen the walls of Talpafoo—where the Governor resides; have made the acquaintance of several very nice people and also of a few Formosa buffaloes, besides being dangerously ill, and lastly was advised to leave this genial climate with its prolific paddy fields and ancient Dutch castle and strange archaic tombs. And yet I am really sorry to leave the place for in doing so I must break up a snug little home and part from the one or two of my "bosom chums" who have, by word and deed, seemed to reciprocate my peculiar devotion and esteem. But this is not the time nor are the columns of a go-ahead practical newspaper like the *Hongkong Telegraph* the place for sentimental moralising.

The Douglas Co's steamship *Formosa* was advertised to sail for Amoy on Tuesday, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1897, at 6.00 p.m. I had been blowing a very heavy N. E. gale for some days, consequently there was tremendous sea breaking over the bar. This, however, did not intimidate our plucky commander who, nevertheless, was ready for a start. Precisely at the appointed time the propeller was tried—much to the annoyance of several enterprising sampan men—undergoing a sort of preliminary "backing and filling" process to thoroughly satisfy the crew in general and warn all loaders and cart-vendors that the engines were ready to start for action. When the Customs boat, with the gay yellow dragon flag fluttering from the stern, hove in sight and came alongside, the ship's papers were delivered to the Captain and the ship pronounced as "cleared" and prepared for sea. The whistle sounded, as did the voices of several supercilious loaders as they "cleared" over the side with considerable interest and remarkable despatch. But all to no purpose; for old "Chop Dollar" the pilot, who had been anxiously surveying every bar for some time, solemnly declared that there was no hope of sea breaking there, and a departure under these circumstances would have been attended with much danger and risk to ship and crew. Therefore there was no other alternative but to remain where we were and wait the time as best we could, much to the satisfaction of all those who were not altogether desirous of taking soundings under the most adverse circumstances and water. Throughout the night the gale increased and continued with unabating fury until the morning of the 12<sup>th</sup> when the Captain determined to pilot the ship through the bar and the remonstrances of the pilot, to attempt a departure. The ship was accordingly got under way at 7.50 P.M. and headed out for the dredged and often fatal barrier, where a line of white foam gradually assumed alarming dimensions as we steadily, swiftly, approached. A low thundering roar—a breaking of huge white-topped billows soon accompanied by a dull but alarmingly sudden and heavy thud that shook us so considerably, was the first intimation that we were going to the vessel's head propping up the bar of dark renown. Answering for myself, I can truthfully say that I "swearing my dogs" with much compunction and, without waiting to complete my toilet, rushed on deck, endeavouring to appear much interested and equally unexcited, and found that the actual bar was still a distance of some twenty

forty feet ahead. I immediately ordered a cup of coffee, flavoured with Hennessy's comforting "three star" cream, before further ascertaining, with a sigh of relief, that the steamer was being manoeuvred in such a manner as to place it beyond doubt that we were going back to breakfast in Tamsui; and in turning round, the Captain showed no little skill in handling a large vessel in a dangerously narrow and shallow space and under the most critical and unfavourable circumstances. Throughout the day the wind blew strong, veering from north-east to north with occasional squalls. During the afternoon we were invited by Captain Leffler aboard the steamer *Smith* which, with the *Cass* and the *Formosa*, had been bound for some days; the latter steamer had the ex-Governor of Formosa, Sun Ying Foy, on board—he did not, according to all accounts, quite appreciate or comprehend this detention. We enjoyed a very pleasant musical afternoon aboard the *Smith*—Mr. Foy, one of the passengers quite charming us with some of his own compositions arranged for the piano, which he rendered with much feeling and ability. We returned to the *Formosa* and after dinner enjoyed a very interesting chat and the proverbial evening pipe with Captain Hall, who throughout the trying passage was not only affable, hospitable and courteous to all, but also cheerful and very entertaining, quite winning our confidence and esteem. Next morning, November 28th, the steamer got under way again and at 8.00 a.m., in Company with the *Cass*, steamed down the harbour, soon leaving astern the tuffic-homes—that nestle among the banyan trees, the grim tree shadowed Red Fort that crowns the verdant hill above, and all such hallowed scenes that are so oft recalled in after years, and in other days, when very far away.

FAREWELL TO TAMSHUI.

Is this a dream? for I can hardly tell  
 It seems so soon, so strange to bid farewell  
 When one has only laid his staff aside,  
 I said "how fly you do" and found where to reside,  
 But life is but a life, we build a humble nest,  
 Contentedly to settle with the rest;  
 Perchance we find a kind congenial friend  
 Whose cheerful ways and small attentions lend  
 A charm to life. One's travels seem to end—  
 When something comes that casts these joys away  
 And gives us warning that we cannot stay  
 Then part we must! a pressure of the hand,  
 And we pass outward from the peaceful land;  
 Then as our bark glides swiftly from the shore  
 We breathe a sigh and wave farewell once more  
 It is no phantom of an o'erwrought brain  
 That bids me new depart,  
 For stern Reality, with busy train,  
 Already makes a start.

While daylight lasts,

As to the realms of Fate my footsteps bend,  
 In eager-seeming haste,  
 Know, I must follow to the bitter end  
 Thro' each lone dreary waste—  
 So blame me not,  
 Farewell, Formosa! Isle of crystal springs  
 And fabled hills of gold!  
 O, for the countless treasures absence brings  
 The memories that you hold  
 All left untold.

Rare golden memories borne from distant shores  
 By Fancy's vagrant fleet,  
 Would that those dark rocks could restore  
 You to your parent seat—  
 Where dwells the Soul.  
 Blest be your exile! Gems of brightest love!  
 Remain there with the past!  
 And let your deathless lustre moulder prove  
 That mem'ry yet can last—  
 When all else dies away.

Through moonless night, through useless day  
 Shall gleam  
 The star upon the shrine,  
 And on you fading landscape, in my dream,  
 Its purest light will shine—  
 Shine as in olden days!

Farewell, Tamsui! Isle resplendent towers,  
 Beneath the banyan trees,  
 Whose foliage weaves an emerald gown  
 Of beauty—but disease  
 Lurks in its folds,  
 Farewell, lone hill! Whoseylvan palace carved  
 With living shrines of Day,  
 And long forgotten names are still engraved  
 On pages by the way—  
 Where pass the clouds.

Light evening clouds with soft on border curved  
 Towards cerulean sky!  
 Thy close the book whose pages are reserved  
 For those who die—  
 To mark the way.

Farewell, Red Fort—no longer from those towers  
 The exiled sentries keep  
 Their lonely vigil thro' the anxious hours  
 While exiled comrades sleep—  
 In armour clad.  
 Krong's wanderer knows no longer rise  
 Above the sea's dark line!  
 No more beneath the gold of evening skies  
 Their bloodstained weapons shine—  
 For they have gone.

Gone! but a crumbling relic of their age  
 In watching grimly o'er  
 The changing scenery of the time-worn stage  
 Whose actors are no more—  
 No more than dust!  
 O life! O happy love! And love that leaves  
 Your fate I can't control!  
 But still the living perfume of your graves  
 Rests sweetly on my soul—  
 Though Death and dust claim all.

But now, farewell—dear partner of my heart!  
 Dear friend-world of my Soul!  
 Speed on, good ship! from painful scenes depart  
 And pass the dreaded shoal—  
 Then speed ahead!  
 Ahead! ahead!  
 Full speed ahead!  
 Ahead! ahead!  
 Full speed ahead!  
 Farewell!

The *Cass* kept a little in advance of the *Formosa* until crossing the bar, where a nasty swell was breaking in some places. Then the former vessel backed heavily, once or twice, and as we came quickly up close under her quarter, we duly became stationary, having grounded on the bar. Then we gave a lurch, and also struck; and it was only the very prompt and skillful way in which Captain Hall acted at this critical moment that saved both ships, which were then only about forty-five feet apart and would inevitably have crushed each other to pieces had they then "sagged" together, which was difficult to prevent. Full speed ahead again to the bar, and then "back" was now the prompt order issued, and then having worked our vessel to a safer position, and still being in danger of drifting to leeward, commands were given to go "full speed ahead!" and "port the helm!"—and ahead we went in good style, passing the *Cass*, which soon afterwards got off and shaped a northerly course bound for Shanghai, whilst we bore away to the westward, soon changing course to W. by S. half South, and as the land gradually faded from sight the wind increased to a gale with a corresponding swell. The ill-fated *Formosa* and *Cass* were now seen as a dark speck on the horizon, and the wind about the vessel the *Formosa* swept, "booming" along at the rate of twelve knots an hour, and in spite of the heavy sea, that was running, behaved admirably, showing many of her good



quillies to the best advantage. Obedient light was sighted on the starboard beam at 5 p.m. at which time we encountered several heavy squalls with a little rain. Dodd Island was passed at 2 p.m., and the sea became much smoother as we neared land, so that the passengers were enabled to enjoy a fairly good night's rest that was only pleasantly broken at 12.15 a.m. by the welcome sound of the anchor being dropped in the outer harbour of Amoy, after a smart run of sixteen hours and fifteen minutes, covering one hundred and thirty miles. Sunday was spent quietly and uneventfully, and on Monday the harbour was gaily decorated—most of the vessels of which there were many, displaying the Code of Signals, and flying symbols of congratulation to Miss Fenning and Captain Jensen, master of the barque *Sebastian Bach*, who were married at 3.30 p.m. at the Union Church, Kulangou.

It appears that there has been considerable excitement and apprehension felt in Amoy for some little time owing to a threatened attack of some rioters who, headed by a number of Koloa Hwei men, were advancing upon the post from the country. Consuls, aided by the Taoist, managed, however, to intimidate them sufficiently to alter their plans and arrest their further progress, and now all seems quiet again, but a man-of-war would give a sense of security that is no seldom felt by the numerous foreign residents. Although I have spent some of the unhappiest days of my life in Amoy, yet there is something about the place which recommends itself to one's sympathy. Being so peaceful and so quietly picturesque it arouses my warmest feelings, and in departing I can but say again and for the last time—

Farewell, Amoy! In sadness I depart,  
For 'mid thy rocks (reposes still my heart)  
My fleeting hours upon thy tranquil shore  
Will be remembered till my days are o'er  
With mild regret.

Farewell! I sequestered nooks and sunny scenes  
Remembrance for a moment intervenes,  
And, touching then and now with kindly rays  
Fast setting in the sky of bygone days  
Brings peace of mind.

Farewell! I long harbour, with your old-world ships  
And antiquated sailors from whose lips  
Strange drowsy chaunts I've heard at noon  
And eve

That into melody the wind would weave  
The wind and tide.

Farewell, half-hidden homesteads grandly graced  
By Nature's fairest foliage interlaced,  
Whose weary eyes and hearts had happy ease  
Beneath whose boulders and old-fashioned trees  
Near to the sea.

Farewell! majestic highlands! when the crown  
Of dying Day inclines upon a frown  
Of unseen flowers, lone groves of wind-swept hills,  
And little quiet time—hallowed sepulchres  
Watch'd o'er by Death.

Grim sentry, keep your silent watch until  
Above the rugged crest of yonder hill,  
Far Eastward, in the early morning glades  
The everlasting star of Life shall rise  
To give you rest.

Great Death! my wondrous mind doth often rest  
Upon your silent home, and in the west  
Can picture you alone in calm survey  
Of countless ages, looking far away—  
Whence Life shall come.

At eight bells—four o'clock, on the afternoon  
Of November 30th, the *Formosa* again leaves  
her anchor, bound for Swatow and Hongkong. It is  
the close of a bright day and the soft rays of  
twilight, blending in sacred tranquillity with the  
shades of approaching night, illuminate the  
western landscape, where the lonely and imposing  
heights of distant mountains loom up in bold  
and solitary grandeur, amidst the sad, mellow  
shadows of parting day, and with them, in hazy  
blueness, disappear in the fading light and leave  
but the nearer ranges, on the gloomy crest of  
which some few hoary trees at intervals rear  
themselves like grim sign-boards on a deserted  
highway, and, in some places, gather together  
in exiled companionship and form an avenue  
where only the soft airs of night whisper  
and sing; and where only the harsh winds  
of the tempest will and complain in a lofty  
wilderness of silence and death; these trees  
stand side by side, as if they were the great, now  
playfully smiles its warmest smiles and lingers in  
the evening, and below which the third waves  
cast themselves upon the shore and sing their  
old-world melodies for ever and for ever.

It is pleasant to steam leisurely down the  
harbour, and to meet the lowly fishermen  
who, from afar, come gliding home over  
the deep rippling waters as the warm shades  
of evening flicker on their amber sails. All  
seems quiet and beautiful, such scenes as  
these can only be appreciated and traced out  
in nature and lasting beauty by some rare  
Claude or Turner. But this may never be! And  
you, ancient building, to the eastward, nestling  
beneath the far-spreading foliage of old verdant  
trees, with its gabled roof, and yellow well-worn  
steps, leading to the open door near which those  
poor Taoist priests are fawning some weird  
Gregorian chant at eventide, may never, in its  
respectable and sublimely-solemn decay, be  
painted as a quaint old scene by the  
artist of our day, who perforce would  
pass beneath the shadow of its lichened and  
rocky, basement, and never look and see where  
the children of another age will likely stand on  
the broad terrace above, and lean over the moss-  
grown creviced balcony in that dear old story  
place, watching the great ships come and go for  
years and years in the days of long futurity.

Below this a small antiquated village, with its  
glorified of venerable and fantastic architecture  
gives a homely appearance to the eastern scene.  
We now steam swiftly past a quiet spot where  
some few industrious workmen are building  
a small inn, and a new and airy-looking  
house, and where the friendly shade of trees  
covers the skeleton of this infant vessel which  
will soon sail out to sea and be anxiously watched  
by the wives and lovers who stand together  
on the sea-front every morning and evening—  
prayerfully watch, through calm and storm, the  
going and coming of the ships that bear their  
loved ones to and fro on the watery highway of  
sail and danger.

There is a grateful air of age and decay here  
that, on the going down of the sun, reminds one  
easily and reverently how short is the day of our  
life and how soon the golden shadows of the  
evening will close in on our frail bark, and we  
shall drift down the last leg of the Great  
River of Years and with the pbb tide of night  
float out on the bosom of eternity.

Onward the *Formosa* went at full speed, soon  
leaving the pretty landscape for ever, and  
getting into deep waters that were still disturbed  
by a strong north-east wind; and the recent pale  
had left a heavy swell that rolled with us to the  
southward and at times caused the vessel to work  
considerably. We steered about west by south  
half south, on which course the Lammoocks  
light was sighted at 12.45 a.m. bearing west by  
south; and at 9.45 a.m. we passed it at a distance  
of one and a half miles to the southward, at  
which time engines were reduced to half  
speed, and one of Butterfield and Swire's  
boats, which had been for some time  
following up, steamed past on our star-  
board side, and went ahead at full speed,  
but only to arrive in Swatow an hour or two  
after us. Cape Light was sighted right ahead  
at 2.30 a.m. and at 2 a.m. the Sugar Loaf light  
bore W. by N. Soon after midnight the wind  
increased gradually until 4.30 a.m., when it blew  
a fresh north-easterly gale with following sea;  
sky cloudy and overcast. Then the ship was  
slowed down until passing the Cape of Good Hope  
when we again went full speed ahead and at  
6.55 a.m. made fast to the buoy in Swatow—this  
run was accomplished in fourteen hours and  
fifty-five minutes. During the day very little  
work was carried on board and in the afternoon  
the third officer and one of the engineers went  
for some distance up the Han river, in search of  
game, and returned in the evening with a very  
creditable bag. The scenery and walks about  
Swatow are very picturesque but to obtain an  
idea of their whereabouts it is necessary to go  
ashore—as the view from the harbour is most  
deceiving and misleading to strangers. The  
vessel remained in harbour during the night and  
next day shipped a large quantity of cargo—  
chiefly molasses in wooden tubs before proceed-  
ing on her way. All being in readiness at 4  
p.m. the usual formula of "clearing" was gone  
through and we were soon speeding onwards for  
Hongkong where we arrived at 8 a.m. next  
morning. It is needless to expatiate on the  
varied and pleasing scenery that encompasses  
the approach to this harbour—it is already well  
known.

In conclusion I must heartily thank the  
Captain and officers of the *Formosa*, who, by  
their courteous attention and hospitality, have  
much enhanced the pleasure of the trip from  
Tamsui to Hongkong.

CHAS. J. H. HALCOMBE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by  
Correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Having seen in your issue of November  
28th a paragraph calling attention to a "Terrific  
Rumour at the head-quarters of the Shanghai  
Mercantile Marine Officers' Association," I should  
like to see in some future issue a denial to that  
paragraph as from beginning to end it is an  
unmitigated lie, no other epithet being strong  
enough to condemn such a libel. I am happy  
to say as President that there never has been  
disagreement enough among the members to  
cause a "rumour," and I consider that we have  
among our members the feeling towards each  
other, also that amount of respect to the club in  
general, although being "common sailors," not to  
cause such a disgraceful exhibition as you state.  
Your informant must be a very Tom Pepper  
before he could have made up a story of the kind.

Hoping that you will see fit to deny the state-  
ment contained in the paragraph, also to publish  
this letter if you can find space enough in your  
valuable paper.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
SPENCER WILDE,  
President, Shanghai M. M. O. Ass.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1891.

(We publish the above with pleasure. Our  
informant, we may add, was a member of  
the Shanghai Association who lately came  
from the North, and we are at a loss to  
comprehend why he should have made  
such a statement. It is probably a case of  
the wish being the father of the thought  
added to a flight of elastic imagination.—  
ED. H.K.T.]

A RIDE TO LITTLE TIBET.  
BY THE REV. HENRY LANSDELL, D.D.,  
M.R.S. F.R.G.S.

Though only midway between Moscow and  
Peking, we were now really in China, which, by  
a very simple process of dichotomy, may be  
divided into China within, and China beyond,  
the Wall. Of the eighteen provinces of China  
proper, I need say little here, while extramural  
China may be divided into Manchuria, Mon-  
golia, Tibet, and the westernmost portion of the  
Empire now called Sinkiang, or New Province,  
consisting of what was formerly known as Sun-  
garia, the portion of Kan-su north of Gobi, and  
Chinese Turkestan. Sungaria calls for separate  
mention by reason of the configuration of its  
surface, for here it is that occur the three  
depressions in the mountain chains that  
encircle the Empire on the west. Through these  
depressions the caravan routes advanced westwards,  
and, should a railroad ever be laid  
from Moscow to Central China, it will be here,  
probably, that the line will pass from the  
lowlands of Russia to the highlands of Mongolia,  
in Northern Sungaria there are no towns of  
considerable size. The busiest mart in this part  
of the country is Chumchak, or as the Chinese  
call it, Tashkent. Here has been stationed  
since 1882 a Russian Consul, whom I met at  
Osh in that year on his way to join his  
appointment after the retrocession of Kuldja.  
Not far from Chumchak is Durbul, where are  
Chinese and Manchu soldiers, who may be seen  
at sword exercise, still bearing antiquated shields  
a yard or more in diameter. The Imperial  
Government employs also Kalauk mercenary  
troops, gathered from those who once had  
possession of the soil. It is through their  
Khans, who dress like Chinese mandarins, the  
Kalauks still are ruled.

KULDJA RUSSIAN AND KULDJA CHINESE.

My coming to Kuldja had been provided for  
and a lodging hired in what were pronounced  
the best quarters in the town. Let no one  
suppose, however, that this signifies apartments  
palatial; but rather an empty room in a native  
house, large indeed and airy, with glazed win-  
dows, and walls recently white-washed in my  
honour, but without flooring; and the bare earth  
only partially covered with a matting of rushes.  
Here was deposited more than a ton of baggage,  
much of which had been obligingly received  
for me by the Russian Consul, Mr. Victor  
Romanovich Uspensky. Calling next morning  
at the Consulate I found this gentleman sur-  
rounded by his staff, including Mr. Nicholas  
Boromann, Dragoman, Secretary, and several  
interpreters. Presenting credentials from St.  
Petersburg, I stated that I wished to go to  
China—Turkestan, and intimated that I had a  
letter from the Chinese Legation in London to  
present to the Tahan Talun, or Chinese Governor  
of Ili. This authority, it was replied, was living  
in Suining, but a letter written in Manchu should  
be sent, stating that I was in Kuldja, and asking  
an audience. Meanwhile everything should be  
done that was possible to further my wishes  
speedily; and while, in the absence of an

English Consul, nothing could have been  
kinder or more helpful. I was now free to  
look about the town, which, since my former  
visit in 1882, had been given back to the  
Chinese, who had transferred the capital of  
the Ili valley to Suining, called by the  
Russians Suldun. Accordingly, the Car-  
tchinovs and troops, having been with-  
drawn, the town was too large for its present  
inhabitants, and numbers of houses, which  
before were full of overflying with Europeans,  
were now empty and crumbling to decay. This  
change was less noticeable perhaps in the  
Taranichi, on native quarters, where the flat  
earthen roofs, frequently used for storage, afford  
so uninteresting an aspect, though their de-  
vices are relieved here and there by verdure, and  
the movement of the breeze below. Moreover,  
the Taranichi bazaar differs from others of Central  
Asia, further west in that the women go  
about unveiled. The Taranichi women wear  
Turkish khalats, while the Dungan women,  
their sisters in creed though not in race, wear  
themselves in robes of Chinese cut that  
fold across and button at the side. Both  
wear low, stiff, cylindrical hats with conical  
tops; but these are for summer or home wear.  
Others appear in large hats of fur. Perhaps it  
is hardly fair to compare Kuldja under the  
Russians with Kuldja under the Chinese, since  
this town is no longer the capital. Otherwise  
the place has unmistakably deteriorated. The  
Russian Governors in Turkestan appear to take  
more interest in the education and develop-  
ment of the natives, whereas the remnant made  
to me, locally, of Chinese mandarins in general,  
was to the effect that their one object is to enrich  
themselves as speedily as possible, and provided  
this is done, all else may go "to the dogs."  
At the same time I ought to add that I saw  
indications to the contrary, and heard of  
public testimonials being presented to certain  
mandarins whose administration appeared to  
have been acceptable to the people. For my  
own part, I have reason to speak warmly of the  
reception accorded me by the Tahan Talun, who  
quickly sent to say that he would receive me  
at my convenience. This meant a little  
excursion of fifty miles there and back to Suining.  
Approaching the town we passed a public  
building, before the roof gateway of which were  
erected two masts, usually seen before Chinese  
Government offices. On asking what the  
building was, it was difficult to make out from  
the reply whether it was a temple or a theatre.  
Perhaps it was both, for the heathen Chinese  
are great believers in the alliance of "Church  
and stage;" build them close together, and  
readily turn from one to the other.

## PERING.

November 28th.

Last night the second meeting of the Peking  
Oriental Society held at the Japanese  
Legation, when Dr. Forke of the German  
Legation delivered a very entertaining lecture  
on "Peking Street Pedlars and Hawkers."  
The proceedings were highly amusing and  
instructive. Many of the street sounds, both  
vocal and instrumental, so familiar to dwellers  
in Peking, were reproduced by the lecturer to  
perfection, and created roars of laughter. In  
the discussion that ensued at the end of the  
address, a good deal of curious information was  
disclosed. Dr. Forke mentioned the remark-  
able fact that not a single Muscovite is to be found  
among the itinerant pedlars of Peking. The  
different hawking have no guilds as is usual  
among regular merchants. A large revenue is  
collected by the Police from those pedlars who  
expose their wares on the public streets. They  
must pay a certain sum for this privilege, the  
amount being regulated by the state of the  
pedlar's business. Dr. Martin related an  
amusing discussion he once heard between a  
barber and a chiropodist, as to which of them  
took precedence in the community. After the  
barber had stated his case the chiropodist  
settled the matter by arguing that he must  
take precedence of the barber because he could  
sit in presence of the Emperor while cutting his  
Majesty's corns, while the barber had to  
stand while shaving the monarch's coils. Mr.  
Drew made some remarks about the probable  
origin of the barber's pole, and altogether a most  
enjoyable evening was spent.—*Mercury.*

## BITS OF INFORMATION.

A watch ticks 160,141,000 times a year.  
The United States were first out of debt in  
1845.

New York was named after the Duke of  
York.

Imprisonment for debt is still in force in  
France.

"Every man has his price" is ascribed to  
Walpole.

There are more Germans than Irish in the  
United States. Of the immigrants to the United  
States Germany sends more than twice as  
many as Ireland.

The human brain weighs one-thirty-fifth of  
the whole body.

Russia in Asia is credited with 6,510,820  
square miles, exclusive of the Arctic islands.

The area of Arabia is reckoned at 1,553,430  
square miles, and its population only  
3,472,000.

Calcutta of the Chinese Empire is put at  
4,674,420 square miles with a population of  
361,000,000.

The United States has 10,000 miles of coast  
line and 4,000 miles of land frontier inviting the  
business of the smuggler.

In 1865 the interest-bearing debt of the United  
States amounted to \$2,332,000,000. To-day it  
is under \$600,000,000.

About the year 1200, wooden heels were  
discontinued, and leather heels were used instead.  
In 1788 the use of Morocco leather was introduced  
into Lynn by Ebenezer Breed.

In its narrowest sense Europe includes only  
3,570,030 square miles, and in its widest sense,  
with the Polar islands and the south slope of the  
Caucasus, 4,092,000 square miles.

The sun gives us 600,000 times as much light  
as the full moon; 7,000,000,000 times as much  
as the brightest star in the sky, and 30,000,000  
times as much as all the combined stars of the  
heavens.

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Paris has 181,000 foreigners.  
England has 12,800 Irish soldiers.  
Paris talks of an underground railroad.  
Brussels is to have an elevated cable road.  
Viscount Dudley is insured for 46,000,000.  
Extensive harbor works are in progress at  
Natal.

A severe form of influenza is prevalent in  
Silesia.

Tasmania has discovered silver mines far  
richer than any in Australia.

The lay brotherhood organized last year by  
the Bishop of London has collapsed.

The movement to prevent Kossuth with an  
estate in Hungary meets enthusiastic support.

Berlin police are armed with carbines to be  
ready for any disturbances incident to winter  
distress.

The latest strike in Europe is a model strike,  
or a strike of the models, which of course is the  
same thing.

Princess Beatrice's last baby, born on October  
4th, was Victoria's twelfth grandson and thirty-  
fourth grandchild.

Rebustini's mother has died in Odessa at the  
age of eighty-six. She was her famous  
son's first teacher in music.

Argentine refrigerators steamers in the frozen  
meat trade are successfully exporting frozen fish  
caught in the interior lakes.

The Ulster linen trade is so prosperous that  
the wages of employes have been voluntarily  
increased by the employers.

The London health authorities have received  
notice of an extensive outbreak of pleuro-  
pneumonia in South London.

The British Fair Commissioners have  
published their report and expect that the Chicago  
Exhibition will be a great success.

The British Museum is gathering a stupendous  
collection of newspapers. Additions for one  
single year comprise 170,838 numbers.

The largest private steamer added belongs to  
Comit Strigandoff, a Russian yachtman. It is  
called the *Zebra*, and has a tonnage of 1,072.

The largest engine in England is the product  
of the Hirschen Works of Munich. It weighs  
eighty-four tons and moves a load of 200 tons.

The Amsterdam diamond-cutters are deploring  
the restrictions upon the output of diamonds  
effected by the South African Diamond Trust.

Great Britain and its dependencies have  
received signed contracts granting them six  
acres at the Chicago Exposition. Denmark will  
have about one acre.

Mme. Witt, the retired opera singer, who lately  
committed suicide by jumping from the fifth  
story of her house, had a voice of wonderful  
range and power.

One result of the spread of the Mohammedan  
religion in Africa is to make tribes that formerly  
disposed of their captives by cannibalism, save  
them and sell them for slaves.

The newest scrobalic feat is by a London  
cyclist named Minting, who, after the manner of  
the artist who used to roll a ball, rides a  
unicycle up a spiral 20 inches wide and 100 feet  
high. He has been stretched below.

The colony of Sierra Leone is 103 years old, yet  
there is no machinery there except the sewing  
machines. The population is upwards of 50,000,  
and not a saw-mill nor any other kind of mill is  
in operation.

The Queen of Roumania will probably make  
a prolonged visit to the Isle of Wight, in the  
hope of regaining her lost health. Queen Victoria  
sent several messages of sympathy to her during  
her illness at Venice.

In the year 1888, according to the *Economist*  
*Franchise*, there were 23,400 divorces in the  
United States, or nearly 4,000 more than were  
granted in France, England, Italy, Germany,  
Holland, Sweden, Norway, Roumania, and  
Canada together.

The French law against any other form of  
betting on race-courses than the pari-mutuel is  
infringing racing to such an extent that the Prince  
de Sagan, President of the French Steeplechase  
Society, declares that he will lay the grievance  
before the Minister of the Interior.

"I have lost my third husband. I am now  
disgusted with marriage. *Vive la Commune!*"  
was the letter left in Paris by an old Comrade  
who committed suicide at the age of fifty-seven.  
She had been condemned to death in 71, but  
was transported to Noumea with her first  
husband.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—4 a.m. 30.05  
Thermometer—4 a.m. 64.0  
Thermometer—8 a.m. 68.0  
Thermometer—12 a.m. 72.0  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 76.0  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 74.0  
Thermometer—12 a.m. 70.0  
Thermometer—4 a.m. 66.0  
Thermometer—8 a.m. 62.0  
Thermometer—12 a.m. 58.0  
Thermometer—4 p.m. 54.0  
Thermometer—8 p.m. 50.0  
Thermometer—12 a.m. 46.0

## Today's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,  
CITY HALL HONGKONG.  
TUESDAY,  
the 15th December.

A GRAND CONCERT  
Will be given by the Celebrated  
PIANO VIRTUOSO  
HERR ALBERT  
FRIEDENTHAL.

Doors open at 8.30; to commence at 9 p.m.  
Reserved Seats.....\$2.00  
(Back seats in last 3 rows \$1.00.)  
The Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1891. [146]

"ARARAT" LODGE OF ROYAL ARK  
MARINERS.

ATTACHED TO EOTHEN LODGE OF  
MARK MASTERS, No. 264, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S  
HALL, Zeeha's Street, TO-MORROW,  
the 10th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1891. [146]

## Announcements.

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CARPETS.

BEST BRUSSELS

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH

PER 1-50 PER  
YARD YARD

NO CHARGE FOR PLANNING AND MAKING.

ALL NEW PATTERNS AND SPECIALLY MADE FOR US.

ARTISTIC RUGS.

VARIOUS SIZES FROM \$1.50 TO \$6.50.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

CARPET FACTORS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, AND DUDDELL STREET.

## To-day's Advertisements.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE—No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN  
MARK LODGE of MARK MASTERS  
Masons will be held THIS EVENING,  
the 9th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.  
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 9th December 1891. [1473]

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will  
be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria  
Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at  
Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to  
7.30 o'clock.

PRICES.....TEN CENTS.  
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged  
the usual rate of 25 cents.  
Advertisements are received at the *Hongkong*  
*Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of  
any English newspaper published in the Far  
East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on  
application.  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received  
Instructions to Sell by Public Auction,  
on the Premises at 1 o'clock p.m., on  
MONDAY,

the 14th day of December, 1891.  
The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
HOUSES being Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29,  
Elgin Street, Victoria, Hongkong, and  
situated on Subsection 1 and The Remaining  
Portion of Section A of Island Lot No.  
170 on the same premises are held for the  
residue of a term of 99 years from the 25th  
June, 1840, subject to the payment of the  
proportion of the yearly Crown Rent and  
the performance of the Crown covenants to  
be performed in respect thereof and subject  
also to the existing leases lettings and  
tenancies thereof.

The houses will be sold in one lot or in  
separate lots at the option of the Vendors.  
The Vendors are willing to let the purchase  
money remain with a reasonable margin on  
Mortgage of the premises sold with interest at  
the rate of 7 per cent per annum.  
For sale plan, conditions of sale and further  
particulars apply to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,  
Solicitors for the Vendors,  
Messrs. PALMER & TURNER,  
Architects,  
or  
Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1454]

## To be Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak, and at "BRILLIOS  
TERRACE."  
ROOMS and SHOP in "BEACONSFIELD  
ARCADE," Queen's Road.  
HOUSE No. 3, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham  
Road.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pok-fa-lum  
Road.

GODOWNS or OFFICES, First Floor at back  
of "MARINE HOUSE."  
BUNGALOW, "DELMAR," Yau-ma-tee.  
Apply to  
BELLIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1476]

## TO LET.

NO. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1891. [1472]

## TO LET.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street on First Floor,  
Suitable for offices.  
Apply to  
CRUIKSHANK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [955]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.  
A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TER-  
RACE containing 3 Rooms each and  
Bathrooms, Tennis Courts. Healthy situation.  
Cheap Rent.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1080]

## TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE YEAK.  
R. B. LOT No. 59



